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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

BABINGTON'S "THE REFORMATION"¹ is another of the already long list of works on that subject. It is written, as he himself says, "not for professed students of history or theology," and consequently has gone over no new ground, but is simply a representation, in a popular style, of the progress and development of the Reformation. An introductory chapter pictures the condition of the Church before 1500. Another chapter is devoted to the doctrine and principles of the Reformation. The remaining seven describe the movement in Germany, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Geneva and France, the Low Countries, England and Scotland. The manner of treatment is clear and at times quite forcible. But the book is written from the Protestant standpoint, which finds little but vice in the pre-Reformation Church and little but absolute justification of all the Reformation movements. It cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolutely impartial authority. But keeping this in mind, the student who is making his acquaintance with that period in history can find Babington a useful text-book.

HILAIRE BELLOC'S "ROBESPIERRE, A STUDY,"² is very similar in method and scope to the author's work on Danton. It is, as he himself tells us, an attempt to explain Robespierre. All pretensions at the usual historic method of presentation by reference and illustrations from the sources in foot-notes are frankly disavowed. The work is an attempt to present in a vivid, picturesque manner the life and work of this great central figure of the Revolution. The author's imagination is often allowed much greater freedom than his preface would lead one to expect, so that the work, although interesting, is not the conservative or trustworthy life of Robespierre the English public has for some time been awaiting. The notes at the conclusion of the volume on the authenticity of the "Memoirs of Charlotte Robespierre" and on "Robespierre's Supposed Attempt at Suicide" merit special attention.³

¹ *The Reformation: A Religious and Historical Sketch.* By Rev. J. A. BABINGTON, M. A. Pp. x, 362. Price, \$4.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1901.

² Pp. xiii, 387. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901.

³ Contributed by W. E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania.

CABINET GOVERNMENT in England¹ has been frequently described in individual chapters of general treatises, but the historical development of the cabinet has never been traced in detail. Miss Blauvelt's monograph contains a discussion of the Privy Council in its original form and later development, the growth of a strong committee within the Council, the hostility of members of Parliament toward this ring, or cabal, and the attempts to defeat its formation. Sir William Temple's plan to legalize the cabinet and the failure of this plan are also discussed. Then follows a lengthy and detailed history of the position occupied by the inner circle of the Council during the conflicts between the Whigs and Tories, the increasing ascendancy of the Junto over the King, the development of the doctrine of royal impersonality, which gave even more power to the clique of royal advisers, the succession of weak sovereigns, which also tended to increase the power of the cabinet, the growth of the doctrine of ministerial responsibility, the rise of the office of prime minister, the influence of Pitt upon the growth of ministerial power, and, finally, the evolution of the unity of the cabinet. The author is of the opinion that the growing tendencies toward bureaucracy would seem to indicate that the cabinet is not in its final stage of development. The work is of an exclusively historical nature, which fact forms at once its strength and weakness. No description of the British Cabinet could be complete without considerable use of historical material, but, on the other hand, a monograph on the cabinet should include a discussion on the peculiar characteristics of the institution, and its practical operation at the present time.

THE FOUR OR FIVE little volumes² which have recently been added to the Socialist Library, inaugurated about two years ago in Paris, are almost without exception excellent summaries of the subjects treated. Number 5 contains a sketch of the life and doctrine of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon; numbers 6 and 7, a history of labor congresses and socialistic congresses in France since 1876; number 8, a new French translation of Marx and Engels' *Communist Manifesto*; and number 9, a historical introduction and commentary to the *Communist Manifesto*.

¹ *The Development of Cabinet Government in England*. By MARY TAYLOR BLAUVELT, M. A. Pp. 300. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

² *Bibliothèque Socialiste*. No. 5, *Proudhon*. By HUBERT BOURGIN. Pp. 97. Price, 50 c. Nos. 6 and 7, *Les Congrès Ouvriers et Socialistes Français*. By LÉON BLUM, 1876-1900. Pp. 199. Price, 1 fr. Nos. 9 and 10. *Le Manifeste Communiste. Introduction Historique et Commentaire*. By CHARLES ANDLER. Pp. 209. Price, 1 fr. Paris: Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition, 1901.

Although the two numbers containing an account of labor congresses duplicate in many respects the previous publications of M. Léon de Seilhac, yet the present sketch, by M. Léon Blum, will prove valuable to the student of French labor movements. It is a clear and withal comprehensive account of the circumstances which led up to and surrounded the successive congresses, and of the results accomplished, or, as was more frequently the case, not accomplished, by each. It is to be regretted, however, that the author does not confine himself always to a simple narration of facts, but occasionally offers his own subjective interpretation of them.

The little brochure on Proudhon, by Hubert Bourgin, is compact, well written, judicious, and apparently reliable; it is written, of course, from a socialistic standpoint.

The most important addition to the collection thus far, however, is M. Charles Andler's Introduction and Commentary to the Communist Manifesto. This manifesto is unquestionably one of the most important, if not the most important, historic document of the kind ever written. It has contributed powerfully to the formation and evolution of the socialistic doctrine elaborated by Marx and Engels—the socialism which appears to have the firmest scientific foundations, and the greatest political importance, on the European continent. M. Andler's introduction shows the exact historic position of the manifesto, while the commentary takes its paragraphs, one after the other, and explains allusions to facts which, in 1847, were familiar to everybody, but which now are no longer so. The author also attempts to illuminate the doctrine underlying the manifesto, and to point out the contradictions and obscurities it contains. He thus practically gives a résumé of the Marxist doctrine from the viewpoint of one who is thoroughly familiar with Marx and the evolution of German social theories. This familiarity M. Andler has demonstrated in his book on the "Origins of State Socialism in Germany," published five years ago.¹

ÉMILE BOUTMY, the founder of the École Libre de Science Politique, has written an interesting study on the political psychology of the American people,² in which he discusses the origin and growth of the national idea in America, the idea of local patriotism, developed through great sacrifices in the war of 1776, the gradual rise of a central state which absorbs the patriotic impulses of the people, the relig-

¹ Contributed by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Lewiston, Maine.

² *Éléments d'une Psychologie Politique du Peuple Américain.* By ÉMILE BOUTMY. Pp. 367. Price, 4 fr. Paris: Armand Colin, 1902.

ious views of the people which, he rightly says, are characterized by ethical standards rather than by theological dogmas, and the new tendency towards imperialism. The book is replete with all those charming analogies, figures of speech, epigrams and witticisms which characterize French literary style at its best. M. Boutmy has also touched upon several fundamental truths in his analysis of our political ideals; prominent among these is his critical discussion of American patriotism. The great masses of the people have made little sacrifice to the national ideal, and this has, perhaps, led them to regard their governments, both state and national, in a much less serious way than did the men of '76 or '65.

The reader misses that close familiarity with the physical and economic bases of political psychology which was shown by the author in his corresponding volume on the English people. This is doubtless due to the fact that M. Boutmy's acquaintance with English conditions was much more intimate than with those of the United States. The work certainly deserves translation, and would doubtless be warmly welcomed in an English edition, provided the delightful qualities of style could be preserved.

M. BRY'S "HISTOIRE INDUSTRIELLE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'ANGLETERRE"¹ is an interesting and careful *résumé* of the work of English and German scholars in this field; it is important because it reflects the improved tone of economic study in France. It carries with it evidence that political economy has lost nothing by the creation of the professorships in that subject in the French Faculties of Law. The work is intended primarily for students of history. In form, it bears the characteristics of a manual. For this purpose the author has made good use of his material.

THE EXTREME MATERIALISM represented by Professor Louis Buechner's name is just a trifle out of date. A French translator, however, has been found for his volume of essays.² The book is pretentious in everything except size. It treats of Science, Philosophy, Materialism, Religion, Spiritism, Politics, Anarchy, the Social Question, Feminism, the Jewish Question, Literature and Arts, all in a hun-

¹ *Histoire Industrielle et Économique de L'Angleterre depuis les Origines jusqu'à nos Jours*. Par GEORGES BRY, Professeur à l'Université D'Aix-Marseille, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit. Pp. vi, 771. Price, 15 fr. Paris: Librairie de la Société des Général des Lois et des Arrêts. L. Larose, Directeur de la Librairie.

² *L'Aurore du Siècle. Coup d'Oeil d'un Penseur sur le Passé et l'Avenir*. By LOUIS BUECHNER. Version Française par le Dr. L. Laloy. Pp. 155. Price, 4 fr. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1901.

dred and fifty pages. The first essay is an account of the progress of science during the past century; the second a sketch of the progress of philosophy since Kant; the third a defence of materialism; the others contain a brief exposition of the author's (and occasionally the translator's) views concerning a multitude of modern problems, indicated by the titles given above.

MR. BURTON'S knowledge of affairs has peculiarly fitted him for analysis of data pertaining to *Crises and Depressions*.¹ The fluctuating phenomena of business have not only attracted the attention of scholars, but a better understanding of the facts underlying the exercise of mature business discretion is recognized as a necessity by those who have the management of large interests. The author adds to critical discussion of theory much of statistical matter. This gives to his work a higher interest than those that have recently appeared. The book is written in readable style and is well intended to impress itself on a thinking public. To the treatise itself are added over thirty pages of bibliography which will be of service to those who wish to pursue the subject at greater length.

"THE CHILD, A STUDY IN THE EVOLUTION OF MAN,"² by Alexander Francis Chamberlain, Lecturer on Anthropology at Clark University, is too compact for continuous reading. It contains, however, a mass of information regarding various phases and problems of child-life, with extended citations and comparisons of other students. In fact, it is rather a comparison of other works than an original study. These discussions are grouped under such heads as: "The Meaning of Youth and Play;" "The Child as a Revealer of the Past;" "The Child and the Savage;" "The Child and the Criminal;" "The Child and the Woman."

The author regards the child as the most important factor in social life. We have a right to expect that in time the promises of youth, which are seldom realized to-day, may become realities. "If the education of the centuries to come be cast in the spirit of wisdom the child will not, as now, lose so much in becoming a man." In the text the books referred to are indicated by the writer's name and a number, which refers to a numbered bibliography of some seven hundred books, which is alphabetically arranged.

¹*Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression*. By THEODORE E. BURTON. Pp. 392. Price, \$1.40 (net). New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1902.

²Pp. xii, 498. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN'S latest book,¹ like his previous ones, is entertaining and instructive. An account in a single volume of Canada, Oceania, Japan, China, East Indies and Australia must necessarily be a brief one, and its merit must come from a discriminating choice of topics. The author has given most attention to social and political questions, and having the wide outlook which results from long study and extensive travel, his observations are worthy of thoughtful consideration. To American readers the four chapters on the "United States in the Pacific" will have chief interest, for they contain a criticism of our strength and limitations as administrators of colonies. Several suggestions regarding the need of changing our military methods are made. In the concluding chapter the author sets forth in a summary manner, the political problems that must arise in the development of the countries of the Pacific. "The United States," in the opinion of the writer, "will be the dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific." She has all the advantages, qualifications, and some of the ambitions necessary for the rôle, and her unrivaled resources and fast increasing population provide the material for future greatness. She is, however, embarking on an entirely new phase in her career, and is taking risks and responsibilities which she has hitherto been spared, and which, if they are to be carried to a successful conclusion, demand certain sacrifices and a remodeling of many of her most hide-bound conventions. A great deal of the machinery necessary for dealing with the complicated web of foreign affairs into which the United States has been drawn, has yet to be created and organized, and large demands will be made on the patriotism and public spirit of the people."

ANOTHER VOLUME² has been added to the excellent "Social England Series." This is a study of mediæval chivalry in its various aspects: knighthood, education, warfare, the mimic warfare of tournaments, heraldry, religion, its apotheosis of woman, the ceremonies that gathered around it, the literature to which it gave birth, and its position in the life of the middle ages generally. Chivalry is such an elusive institution that it is only by a cumulative study of this kind that any real meaning can be given to the term or any definite conception obtained of the part it has played. Nor should it be treated as equivalent to a history of mediæval Europe, for its place was a comparatively restricted one and it enters merely as an element, not

¹ *The Mastery of the Pacific*. By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. Pp. xvi, 440. Price, \$4.00 net. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

² *Chivalry*. By F. WARRE CORNISH. Pp. 369. New York: Macmillan Company. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1901.

as a controlling force in the development of that period. All this Mr. Cornish has told well. A vast amount of interesting, obscure and significant information is woven together in his book into as consistent a whole as the subject will admit of. Indeed he has given it an interest and unity probably not before attained to. The volume has a number of illustrations which add much to its value, though of course they have not the elegance of the works of Lacroix.

"THE RISE OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES"¹ is a scholarly production. Mr. Adolph Oscar Eliason, M. A., of the University of Minnesota, has done good service in one of the most difficult periods of our banking history. After an introductory chapter which reviews banking experience in the colonies, he devotes his thesis to the history of the first commercial banks, undertaken after the Parliamentary Act of 1742, which forbade the organization of financial institutions in America. The work is divided into four chapters: (1) Conception of Banks and Banking During the Colonial Period; (2) The First Commercial Banks in the United States; (3) Causes for the Tardy Rise of Bank Institutions; (4) The Rise and Growth of Conditions Demanding the Establishment of Banks. To this is appended the most complete financial bibliography of the period that has as yet been published.

THE SECOND VOLUME of the collection of texts relating to the history of French industry and commerce,² collected by M. Gustave Fagniez, covers the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The first volume, published in 1898, contained the documents relating to the period from the beginning of the first century B. C. to the end of the thirteenth century A. D. The second volume, like the first, contains a critical introduction with numerous foot-note references to sources of information. These two volumes of texts contain selections from a rich storehouse of material, and are of great value to the student and teacher of French industry and commerce. A similar collection for the United States would be most welcome.

"THE CARE OF DESTITUTE, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN,"³ is the first of the series (now being published in *Charities*)

¹ A thesis presented at the University of Minnesota as part of the work done for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

² *Documents Relatifs à L'Histoire de L'Industrie et du Commerce en France*, with an Introduction by M. GUSTAVE FAGNIEZ. Vol. ii, pp. lxxx, 345. Price, 10 fr. Alphonse Picard et Fils, Éditeurs, Libraires des Archives Nationales. Paris, 1900.

³ By Mr. HOMER FOLKS, for many years secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, at present Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York. Pp. 251. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

on "The American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century." Judged by this volume, the series will be of great value. The book fills a place hitherto unoccupied. There has been no comprehensive history of the development of child-saving institutions in the United States. Mr. Folks has had to search far and wide for his material. This he has carefully sifted, and his book gives us a clear and succinct account, not only of the history but of the present situation in the various States.

Mr. Folks has impartially outlined the various undertakings, presenting their strong and weak points, but keeping his personal opinions in the background. In the chapter on present tendencies, he notes that as regards public agencies the state plan is gaining on city and county. The real contest is to lie between the state and the subsidy systems. Both systems are growing, and in time, the author thinks, one will become the American system, which one only the twentieth century can tell. Mr. Folks hopes (between the lines) that the state plan will prevail, as the "subsidy system seems to be, as a rule, in a state of unequal equilibrium." There is no need for fear, however, that private charity will be rendered unnecessary.

Mr. Folks has given a good outline of the field, but there is still great need of a critical investigation of the results of the various systems of caring for children.

THE REPRINT of an interesting old volume, written in 1839, by W. Greig, is the first number of a series of "Facsimile Reprints of Books Relating to Early Canadian History, Biographies, Voyages and Travels, etc.," published by Congdon & Britnell, Toronto, Canada. The present work¹ is of considerable historic importance. The story of the rise of Montreal and the account of "the present state of the island and city," is told in the quaint style of the early nineteenth century; an excellent collection of contemporary views of the city, public buildings, etc., add materially to the attractiveness and value of the little volume. Chapter VI and the Appendix bring out vividly the antiquity of the work. The former contains an account of the cholera ravages in 1832, with a statement of the *Weekly Returns*, showing a city death list of 1,904 for the period from June 16th to September 21st. The latter is a contemporary account of the Rebellions in Lower Canada in 1837-38 and 1839. The present edition is a facsimile reproduction as to letter-press, illustrations, and bindings. It is edited by Newton Bosworth, F. R. A. S.

¹ *History of Montreal*. Pp. 284. Price, \$3.00. Toronto: Congdon & Britnell. 1901.

"LECTURES ON THE THEORY OF ECONOMICS,"¹ by Frederick Charles Hicks, Professor of Economics and Civics at the University of Cincinnati, is a compilation of lectures and evidently represents the results of a number of years' revision. Its arrangement is highly schematic, and in his treatment of the subject the author adheres quite closely to established lines. An attempt is made, with but indifferent success, to square the ancient theories with certain well-known facts of monopoly which have begun to force themselves into the scientific consciousness. The book contains a minimum of concrete material, and has but slight connection with the facts with which it attempts to deal.

"RUSSIAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS"² is a history of the making of Russia up to the present time. Professor Kovalevsky describes the evolution of Russia from an Eastern and despotic state to its modern status as an European power. The great monarchs of the early times—Peter, Catherine, and the two Alexanders—imitated the methods of other European nations. The central fact in the growth of Russian political institutions is the bureaucracy. The despotic, unbounded power, which is common to all Eastern monarchies, has changed its form, but not its substance, by developing into a governmental machine, with a thousand arms instead of one. When Alexander II. limited the bureaucratic power by establishing a system of local self-government, the first step in the modern evolution of political Russia was taken. Naturally, the entire influence of the bureaucratic element is openly and secretly exerted to prevent the further spread of self-government to the central authorities, and to limit as much as possible the application of the modern principle in the local governments, where it has already taken root. The various internal disturbances from which Russia is now suffering, and which she seems destined to undergo in the future, are explained by the author on the ground of this desire to reassert the supremacy of the bureaucratic classes on the one hand, and the natural tendency of the great masses of the people toward the formation of a constitutional monarchy. Professor Kovalevsky also devotes two chapters to the discussion of the Polish and Finnish political conditions. The subject is one upon which so little has been written in English that the work will be widely read by those interested in the great Northern Empire.

¹ Pp. 289. University of Cincinnati Press, 1901.

² By MAXIME KOVALEVSKY. Pp. 299. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1902.

THE THREE VOLUMES¹ bearing the general title "Social Catholicism," recently written in a new edition by M. Paul Lapeyre, contain in reality a whole sociological system, with numerous excursions into the fields of economics and theology. One peculiarity of the work is found in the fact that the author employs the term *socialism* throughout as the substantive of the adjective *social*, *i. e.*, having reference to life in common. In the third chapter of the first volume is an admirable exposition of the familiar principle that man is a social being; that he was created and constituted to live in society; that the development and progress of his faculties can only be realized by life in society. Whoever admits this principle is, according to the author, a socialist. And, he continues to assert, Catholics must be socialists because their doctrine forbids them to adopt the contrary thesis, *i. e.*, that of individualism. Individualism is defined as egoism generalized and built up as a doctrine and system of philosophy.

M. Lapeyre undertakes to determine what the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church should be towards social problems. Himself an ardent and sincere Catholic, he views in the estrangement of the masses, who no longer care for the Church, a grave problem and a formidable danger to both Church, and masses. For the solutions he proposes, the author first elaborates a system of Catholic philosophy, which unquestionably contains a number of striking truths which are worthy of meditation, even by those who are not disposed to believe, like the author, that "Catholicism contains all truth," and "includes in its bosom all the secrets of present life and that of the future." Thus there are suggestive chapters on "Charity and Justice," on "Interest," on "Labor Contracts," on "Liberalism," "Depopulation," and the "Relations of Capital and Labor."

A NEW EDITION OF Professor James Laurence Laughlin's "Elements of Political Economy,"² formerly published by Appletons, has been brought out by the American Book Company. The work has been revised and somewhat enlarged. Statistical data, illustrated by charts, have been brought down to date.

IN "LINCOLN'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION,"³ Dr. Charles H. McCarthy, has attempted to cover the whole range of a subject that

¹ *Le Catholicisme Social*. By PAUL LAPEYRE. 3 vols. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. Vol. i, *Les Vérités Mâles*; pp. xxiv, 371. Vol. ii, *Les Remèdes Amers*; pp. xii, 517. Vol. iii, *Le Retour au Paradis Terrestre*; pp. viii, 512. Price, 10.50 fr. Paris: P. Lethielleux, 1901.

² Pp. 384. Price, \$1.20.

³ Pp. 531. Price, \$3.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1902.

others have undertaken only in parts. The author has rendered a service in collating and coördinating the results already obtained. There is very little new in the book and the sources accredited are those commonly used. But newness of material and depth of research are not always the essentials of literary success. To publish something that will be read by a wider circle, to give breadth to views already well settled among specialists, may be quite as valuable as the original impress given to thought.

MR. ALBERT MÉTIN, who is the author of a very reliable and up-to-date account of English socialism, has recently issued a volume on the industrial conditions of Australia and New Zealand.¹ He has devoted his attention particularly to the study of the agrarian question and the labor problem in these British colonies, having been sent out by the French Labor Department to study these questions on the spot. The present volume is an edition, in book form, of the report which M. Métin made, as the result of his investigations, to the Minister of Commerce.

Compulsory arbitration, old-age pensions for workmen, the eight-hour work-day, a wage minimum, the protection of commercial employees, and a number of other measures, which to Americans seem almost utopian, have been applied in Australia and New Zealand, and have conferred on these countries the name of "workingmen's paradise." These measures, however, have not been inspired by theoretical considerations. They have not been introduced systematically, in pursuit of a conscious socialistic programme. The labor parties owe their influence largely to the fact that the Australian population is concentrated in cities.

The author gives a careful account of the compulsory arbitration law passed in New Zealand in 1894, which forbids strikes and lock-outs. Every union of laborers, consisting of seven or more members, and every organization of employers, as well as all isolated employers, are subject to this law. Industrial conflicts are first brought before a local board of conciliation, composed of members half of whom are chosen by the laborers' and half by the employers' associations. If the local board should not succeed in arranging the difficulty, it prepares a report and transfers the matter to the central board of arbitration, which is vested with all the authority of a regular court of law. It may require the appearance of witnesses and the presentation of business records and documents. There is, further-

¹ *Le Socialisme sans Doctrines. La Question Agraire et la Question Ouvrière en Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande.* By ALBERT MÉTIN. Pp. iii, 281. Price, 6 fr. Paris: F. Alcan, 1901.

more, no appeal from this court, whose decisions may be valid for a period of two years or less, according to the judgment of the court. It is possible for a decision, valid for a year, to be prolonged thereafter for two years further. Almost all the expense involved in the examination of cases is borne by the colony. The numerous inconveniences, in actual practice, of this radical measure, are discussed by the author with perfect frankness and fairness. The book as a whole cannot fail to interest those who are studying industrial problems in the light of possible government intervention in industrial conflicts.

"PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,"¹ by J. Shield Nicholson, is the third volume of the large work on "Principles of Political Economy," which Professor Nicholson has for some years been preparing. It makes no attempt to contribute to the theory of the subject, and on that account is of especial and peculiar value. Book IV, the first in this volume, is devoted to an exposition of economic progress along the lines of currency, prices of commodities, rent, profits and wages. A large amount of interesting material is presented, and the author presents a well-organized body of evidence in support of his thesis that the general economic conditions of society are in process of improvement. Book V deals with the "Economic Functions of Government," and is mainly concerned with the subject of public finance. The author in this part of his work follows quite closely standard authorities, but he writes in a most pleasing style and presents the views of others in a form which is a decided improvement on the original.

"THE JEW AS A PATRIOT" is the significant title of a book of 236 pages, written by Rev. Madison C. Peters.² It is quite as significant that Mr. Peters is a Baptist minister, and finds his inspiration in the injustice to a race that has done distinguished service to mankind in every relation into which it has entered. "The anti-semite is a coward. The cry of a Jew-hater is the cry of a beaten man. . . . If you want to know why the Jews win, read the names published annually of the public-school children who have passed examinations for entrance to the sub-freshman class of the College of the City of New York. There are the Cohens, Cosinskys, Levys, Greenbaums, Cessmoskys, Shapiros, Fleishers, . . . and other names of unmistakable Jewish families from Germany and from Russia. . . . Fifty per cent of the students of Columbia University are Jews; they are

¹ Pp. 460. The Macmillan Company, 1901.

² Price, \$1.00. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company, 1902.

busy qualifying themselves for success; while we are reviling them they are broadening their minds." Such is the strong portrayal given to the element of Jewish character that has given to them success—a success which has bred envy and persecution.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY the succeeding volume to McGiffert's "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" is written by Robert Rainy, D. D.¹ It covers the period from A. D. 98 to 451, and is to be followed by the "Later Catholic Church," by the same author. If compared with McGiffert's work it is less interesting, but this is due mainly to the subject matter. "The manifold detail which the student requires," and the unsettled state of many questions, make it impossible to present a thoroughly satisfactory account; moreover the volume consists to some extent of detailed articles, which are not sufficiently correlated. Yet this is a work of great value to the student and to the thoughtful reader. Some of the sections are admirable. The author has consulted and quoted both the original sources and a great mass of secondary writings. Occasionally he has missed some point, *e. g.*, he makes no reference to Seeck's view that the Edict of Milan was never issued, and he seems to have overlooked Allard's *Histoire des Persécutions*. But as a whole the book is a good bibliographical guide to the subjects discussed.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "ROUGH RIDERS"² is a forcefully written account of a novel experiment in military organization. The sketch follows the troop from the original conception to the return of its members to civil life. It is beautifully illustrated throughout.

THE INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE OF SPAIN³ are well discussed in a report made by M. Gaston Routier to the Ministry of Commerce of France. The author has traveled extensively in Spain, and supplemented, in a satisfactory manner, the information derived from official statistics. The causes of Spain's present backward condition, industrially and commercially, are set forth, the means of internal communication are described, the maritime facilities are discussed, and a large amount of statistical and other facts regarding the leading industries of the country is given. The author is optimistic regarding the future of Spain.

¹ *The Ancient Catholic Church*. Pp. 539. Price, \$2.50 net. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1902.

² Pp. 300. Price, \$1.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1902.

³ *L'Industrie et le Commerce de l'Espagne*. With eight statistical tables. By GASTON ROUTIER. Third edition. Pp. 168. Price, 5 fr. Librairie H. Le Soudier. Paris, 1901.

OF VENGEFUL INTEREST was Mr. Charles Carroll's book, "The Negro a Beast." Quite as curious a product is the defence of the negro published by the Gospel Trumpet Publishing Company, under the title, "Is the Negro a Beast?"¹ Mr. William G. Schell, the author, by use of 238 pages, has brought to his support Scripture, history and science, to prove a thesis that needs no proof, and to combat an argument which the common-sense of mankind refused to give thoughtful consideration.

"BORDER WARFARE IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE REVOLUTION,"² by L. S. Shimmel, Ph. D. throws some new light on the history of that time. Emphasis is given to the fact that the American colonies were carrying on a double contest, the one for independence, the other a war of conquest. The cause and real beginning of the latter struggle are found by the writer to be far back in the eighteenth century. It is the view of the author that this war of conquest was imminent and would have been waged as a necessary result of encroachment on Indian rights, even though the war of independence had not been undertaken. The thesis presented is well worked out and is written in readable style.

MR. JAMES M. SHWANK'S admirable work as statistical expert, and historian of American and Foreign Iron and Steel Trades, is continued to November, 1901, in the Annual Report of the American Iron and Steel Association. In the materials presented as secretary of the association, through its annual reports, Mr. Shwank has done for this department of industrial life what is much needed in other branches—placed before the world reliable data and well-digested conclusions. The statistical work begun by him is now continued by others—Mr. Shwank giving much of his time to editorial work. He has become the recognized expert in the subject to which he has given his life. And in justice to his successors it may be said, that they could scarcely hope to take up the work and carry it on with the present degree of efficiency, were it not for the confidence established by Mr. Shwank among the iron and steel manufacturers by years of consistent integrity and protective discussion.

OF ALL the men in America who have striven to give to museums the power they ought to have in education, no one has earned higher credit than George Brown Goode. For nine years preceding his death

¹ Price, \$0.60.

² Pp. 153. Price, \$0.50. Harrisburg, Pa.: R. L. Myers & Co., 1901.

he had entire charge of the National Museum. Its scope in the character of material, methods of exhibition, and use in education were determined almost wholly by him. Under him the museum staff increased from thirteen to over two hundred, the number of specimens from 200,000 to over 3,000,000. His writings were numerous and creative, and have been widely recognized at home and abroad as the best presentation of the subject yet offered.

Not only was Dr. Goode a creator of museums, he was a naturalist of high rank; one of the great specialists in ichthyology.

It is pleasant to note that a government may be grateful for a life work given, and express some small measure of gratitude by making monuments to those whose work is finished. Such a monument is found in an annual report of the Smithsonian Institution,¹ in which are the addresses given at a commemorative meeting held at Washington, and selected papers of Dr. Goode's on museums and on the history of natural science in America. The historical papers are accompanied with 109 full-page portraits of the men who took part in the early development of natural science in America.

THE INTERESTING WORK already begun by students of American history has been continued for Western Maryland by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner. His monograph, "Western Maryland in the Revolution,"² appeared in the January number of the *Johns Hopkins University Studies*. The publication reflects a high degree of credit on Dr. Steiner, as well as on the Department of History and Political Science, in which the study was carried to completion.

STRONG AND SCHAFER'S "Government of the American People," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,³ is a work elementary in character, but one which embraces the two valid principles of working from the concrete to the general in presenting a subject and following the historical development of an institution as a means of understanding its parts.

A RECENT PUBLICATION of the University of Pennsylvania is a volume on "The Passenger Traffic of Railways,"⁴ by Walter E. Weyl,

¹ *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*. Report of the National Museum, 1897, Part II. A Memorial of George Brown Goode, together with a selection of his papers on Museums and on the History of Science in America. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.

² Pp. 57. Price, \$0.50. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Press.

³ Pp. 250. Price, \$0.65. 1901.

⁴ Pp. 249. Price, \$1.00, paper; \$1.50, boards. Boston: Ginn & Co., Tremont Place, Selling Agents for the University of Pennsylvania.

Ph. D. The book is the result of five years of study, carried on partly in Europe and partly in this country, and is a scholarly, comprehensive treatment of a practical question. The book is written both for the traffic official and the general student of transportation.

In the opening chapters, the author shows the effect of improved travel upon society, and traces the changes which have resulted from this branch of the railroad service. The history of the passenger traffic of the various countries is then treated, and the theory and practice of passenger fares, the various factors influencing traffic, the incentives to and deterrents from travel, and the passenger policy of railways, are discussed at length, together with such questions as the zone tariff and the relative charges for transportation in various countries.

In a chapter on the "Profitableness of Passenger Traffic," the author treats of the various elements or factors entering into the cost of operating this branch of railroad transportation. Attention is drawn to the gradual lessening of the average trip, the disproportionate growth of suburban traffic, the extension of the cheaper forms of travel in the railways of all countries, and the practically universal decline in passenger fares. The experience of European railways is largely drawn upon, and much statistical information upon the passenger traffic of foreign railways is presented in the text and in the numerous tables in the appendix. The book closes with chapters dealing with the legal relation between the carrier and passenger, and with a discussion of the probable future of the passenger traffic, especially in view of the present and future competition between steam railroads and electrically-equipped inter-urban railways.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. WISSER, Seventh United States Artillery, late Instructor in tactics and strategy, United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., has added another volume to the already voluminous literature of the South African War.¹ This is unique in that it devotes itself almost entirely to the tactical and military side. Captain Wisser follows the various campaigns with interest, describes the character of the weapons used, and supplements both with tabulations of results and comparisons of the experiences of armies in other wars. He does not claim to be original, and is entitled to credit for having brought together in a single account the whole history of British and Boer military movements, the more extended literature of which is found in the many technical journals (French, German and English) that have followed the armies into the field.

¹ *The Second Boer War*. By JOHN P. WISSER. Pp. 270. Price, \$2.00. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberley Publishing Co., 1901.

"PROTECTION AND PROGRESS"¹ has all the defects and all the virtues of the class to which it belongs, and is unquestionably superior to most of the popular presentations of the advantages of the protective system. The confusion so manifest in the chapters on "Industrialism in Asia" and "Formation of Trusts" illustrates lack of training in economic analysis so common in works of the kind. Little of permanent scientific value may be expected until the subject is freed from partisanship, and protection has a broader significance than "to promote production and to avoid waste."

REVIEWS.

Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Deutschlands, herausgegeben von Verein für Socialpolitik. 3 vols. Pp. 336, 222, 218. Price, 12.40 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1900-01.

The best series of commercial studies published during the past two years is that brought out under the auspices of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, the "*Beiträge zur neuesten Handelspolitik Deutschlands*." The scope of the work is wider than its title would indicate, for the essays are not all confined to Germany.

The first, and one of the longer papers, in the collection is Professor George H. Fisk's discussion of the "Commercial Policy of the United States, 1890-1900." Professor Fisk's monograph is a well-balanced, brief treatment of the facts of the foreign trade of the United States, of our commercial policy and of the changes in our international relations that are accompanying our commercial progress.

The "Position of the Agricultural Tariffs in German Commercial Treaties Terminating in 1903," is discussed by Professor J. Conrad, of the University of Halle. An account of the efforts of the countries of Middle Europe to harmonize their tariff policies is given by Professor Ernst Franke, of Berlin; and a description of the German-Russian trade relations is given by Dr. Carl Ballod, of Berlin. These four papers constitute the first volume.

The second volume of the "*Beiträge*" also contains four essays, one on "Agrarrolle," by Heinrich Dade; another, and short one, on "Imperialism and Its Effect on the Trade Policy of the United Kingdom," by Professor Hewins, of Kings College, London; a third on "English Trade Policy at the End of the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Carl Rathgen; and a fourth on "German-American Commercial Relations," by Dr. Ballod. The subjects treated in this volume are of especial

¹ *Protection and Progress*. A study of the Economic Bases of the American Protective System. By JOHN P. YOUNG. Pp. 586. \$1.25. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.